

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

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We occasionally send numbers to those
who are not subscribers, but who are believed
to be interested in the dissemination of anti-sla-
very truth, with the hope that they will either
subscribe themselves, or use their influence to
extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion,
to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.
All others to JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

THE BUGLE.

The South Understands it.

We commend the following from the
Southern Press, to those cowardly and mis-
erable apologists for slavery at the North
who would shirk their guilt and responsibility,
and with the tell-tale meanness which
most school-boys despise—which never scrup-
ules at a lie—charge the introduction of slavery
upon Great Britain. The declaration of the
Press shows that their character is
fully appreciated by those upon whom they
so meekly fawn. That they spurn their
slanderous vindication with contempt. We
love to see manliness everywhere and since
we must have advocates of slavery, we had
much rather fight a man than a mouse. The
bold front of the slave-holder puts in mis-
erable contrast the littleness of those who
profess love for liberty, spend their breath
in upholding and apologizing for slavery.

The remarks of the Press were elicited by
Mr. Webster's apology for slavery in his
Albany speech. The slaveholders under-
stand the matter exactly and are not befooled
because northerners choose to befooled them-
selves.

"We cannot complain that Mr. Webster
entertains and expresses opinions on the
ethics and economics of slavery that were
quite prevalent in the last generation of
Southern statesmen, and are held by a con-
siderable number of public men at the South,
but it is a poor excuse to be made for the
South in the North, and it is a very feeble
defense for the South to make for herself, to
admit that slavery is a moral and political
evil, and throw the blame for its establish-
ment on the government of Great Britain.
Such an argument, or such a confession, in-
volves inevitably the inference that the South
ought to emancipate. If slavery is a moral
and political evil, it ought to be removed.—
And, although we are not guilty of keeping it here, we are guilty of keeping it here. It
is absurd to preach to the North the obliga-
tion of executing the Fugitive Slave Law,
and yet to tell them at the same time that in
so doing, they will prolong, augment, or ag-
gravate a moral and political evil.

Well may the North reply to the South
and say, You confess that slavery is not only
a disadvantage, but a wrong, and you pre-
dict that you tolerate it because you cannot
get rid of it. But now, when slavery gets
rid of you, and takes refuge here, you come,
at great expense and trouble, to reclaim it.
If slavery is an injury to you, why not re-
joice that you have got rid of so much of it
as has left you? If it is an injury to the
slave why not rejoice still more that the
fugitive is no longer afflicted with it? As
for the pecuniary loss you may sustain, it is
considerable; but it is nothing compared
with the blessings it purchases, of diminish-
ing slavery, its immorality, its dishonor, and
its ruin.

Now, the truth is, the South is responsible,
not only for the continuance, but for the intro-
duction of African slavery. It is true, also,
that the North, and that Great Britain are
equally responsible. But if there had been
nobody in the South to buy negroes originally,
there would have been nobody there to sell them.
In the colony of Georgia, negro slavery was
at first prohibited. That colony consisted of
persons who were imprisoned for debt in
England, and were permitted to leave jail to
colonize Georgia. Oglethorpe, the founder
of the colony, was a philanthropist, and sought
in this way to give liberty to this class
of poor and unfortunate men. The colony
was founded on socialist principles. It was
afterwards augmented by settlements of Mor-
avians, a strictly religious and socialist sect.
And both classes of early colonists were
devised in opposition to slavery. Both changed
their opinions, and the prohibition was
removed, and Georgia became slaveholding."

WHERE'S DANIEL?—The heroic people
of Troy, Alabama, (not of Austria) have
been illustrating the "rights of citizens in
the several states," by lynching a man with
one leg from New York, who was there sell-
ing clocks. The charge was, "speaking
pretty freely on free soil," and "being seen
in conversation with a slave of Mrs. Allen."
For this offence of unmitigated turpitude, he
was carried on a pole and pitched into the
river, and afterwards tar and feathers were
procured, but he was allowed to escape be-
cause of being a cripple. That fact, alone,
says the Troy Palladium, "saved his bacon,"
i.e. his life.

The silence of our hunker saviors of the
Union in such cases, proves their utter hy-
poocrisy, and their design to subjugate the
north, eventually, to the slave power. This,
as we said last week, was the purport of
their compromise, and their conduct proves it
true. Why don't we hear from them
against southern violations of the constitu-
tion? Why perpetually seek to break down
the North and permit the South to riot on
the rights of freemen? The reason is they
are slaves themselves, and they mean to en-
slave others.—*Portland Inquirer.*

North American Convention.

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

NEW LYME, Aug. 11, 1851.

A week ago yesterday I held a meeting in
this place, in commemoration of West India
Emancipation, that most sublime event of
modern times. The attendance was good
and I trust the meeting was a profitable one.
Having been invited for quite a long time to
visit Dorset in this country, I went over and
made an appointment for yesterday. Al-
though Dorset is but twelve miles from New
Lyme and seven from Jefferson, there had
never been an Anti-Slavery Meeting in the
town, but a considerable amount of religious
preaching from a number of sects.

A. Garlick with whom the notice of meet-
ing had been left, went to one of the directors
of a school house in which all kinds of
religion is preached, *sare one*, and obtained
his cordial assent that the house should be
opened; accordingly no pains were spared

to circulate the appointment.

At the time, accompanied by H. Putnam of
New Lyme I went to the house and found it
locked against us and a guard on sentry to
warn us against entering the house for such
a purpose. The person who thus officiated
is named Clegg who claims to be a school
director, a very mean looking man, as well
as being so in fact. He seemed very resolute,
being a democrat and christian he was
very zealous for the cause of God, of course
I speak not of the true God. The people who
were gathering both men and women from
far and near were much disappointed to find
themselves compelled to stand in the burn-
ing sun. Soon however A. R. Garlick and S. Edwards
arrived and told the man who thus exercised
a little brief authority, that they had obtained
the use of the house and they should go in, and kindly asked him
for the key but he would not give it up, was
very abusive and swore like a pirate. Friend
Garlick, who by the way is a justice of the
peace, took off his coat as also did friend
Edwards, the former taking a rail off the fence,
while Clegg threatened to shoot him dead
if he or any other entered the house, burst
the door open at a single blow and the people
paying no heed to the threats of this
saint note, in all the coast thereof. We
will not lynch, of course, the rankest de-
fender of the patriarchal institution, but
we would say to them, please to keep your
doctrines at home where they belong. If
they prosper well there, so be it. If the de-
cennial census shows that slavery works bet-
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the North on different principles, and we do
not need, wish, love, nor approve of pro-
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Here is a new philanthropic and important enterprise, to which we give our warmest commendation. The amplest success to it! — *Liberator.*

New England School for Women.

The increasing importance of all the mechanic and manufacturing arts in New England lead us to look carefully at every movement which promises to extend and improve their cultivation. At the same time, the large number of women dependent on their own earnings, and with difficulty gaining a subsistence in the few and crowded walks of industry now accessible to them, urges us to throw open new avenues of employment well suited to their physical constitution, their mental tastes and talents, and the present conditions of society.

It has seemed to us, that both these objects may be promoted by the establishment of a SCHOOL OF DESIGN, similar to those long ago founded in France, for the last ten years encouraged by the Government of Great Britain, and within a year put into successful operation by private benevolence in our own country at Philadelphia. While the market is overstocked with female labor of the common kinds, a large and increasing demand exists for skilful labor and invention. This is true of wood-engraving; designs for calicoes, muslins, and other printed fabrics; drawings of machinery and very many similar branches.

A School on the plan proposed will give instruction in these arts at a price within the means of all; while manufacturers, publishers, machinists, and others may send their orders thither, secure of their prompt and faithful execution.

It is proposed to form an association for carrying this plan into operation, each member of which shall pay three dollars or more annually towards defraying the necessary expenses of a room, teachers, &c. An annual subscription of twenty dollars will entitle a person to place a pupil in the School for gratuitous instruction. Donations of any amount will be thankfully received.

As a Library, and a collection of Models, Pictures and Casts, will be of great service to the School, any contributions for this purpose will be very welcome.

A meeting of Subscribers will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 16, to choose a Board of Directors, and arrange the business Association.

N. B. Persons who will return this circular, with the names of my subscribers they may obtain, to any member of the Committee, will confer a favor. Others will be invited to receive any Subscriptions they may feel inclined to make.

Henry I. Bowditch, Josiah F. Flagg, Chas. F. Barnard, Barnes Sears, Horace Mann, John T. Sargent, Ellen S. Stearns, Ola Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Hilditch, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Everett, Miss Hannah Stevenson, Miss Anna Parsons, Miss Harriet K. Hunt, Miss Matilda Goddard, Miss Ednah D. Litchfield.

Anti-Slavery Spirit in Jamaica.

A public meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, was held in February, in the Baptist Chapel, East Queen street, and attended by a large and respectable audience. W. W. Anderson, Esq., in the chair. A report of the origin and proceeding of the Society was read, and several important resolutions were presented, of which the following is a copy:

1. That this meeting bails with emotions of delight the progress of opinion with reference to the equal rights of all classes of mankind, and the injustice and sin of African slavery; and whilst it congratulates the British nation, as the first to impart emancipation and civil and religious privileges to the negro, it cannot refrain from testifying its admiration of other European nations that have followed that righteous example; and trust the day is not far distant when slavery will be unknown in Christian and civilized countries, and every man, without respect to color or country, shall be invested with his natural birthright—liberty, enjoying all the advantages of citizenship, and be hailed in every land as a brother and a friend?

Moved by Rev. Mr. Kerr, seconded by Rev. Mr. Olds.

2. That there is still occasion for the deepest regret in the fact, that the foreign slave trade is carried on to a fearful extent, and with increased cruelty and consequent loss of life; and that seven millions of our fellow-creatures are still held in bondage, in Brazil, the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and in the Republics of the United States. We are therefore called upon to extend the hand of sympathy, to devise liberal things for the relief of the oppressed, and to declare uncompromising and entire hostility towards that system of oppression which affects so many millions of the human family, till every yoke be broken?

Moved by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Rev. Mr. Johnson.

3. That this meeting has learned with the deepest concern that a law has been enacted by the Legislature of the United States of America, which threatens to disturb the happiness of thousands of the negro race, and plunge numbers once more into a hopeless bondage, who now enjoy the sweets of liberty; and believing that such of the colored inhabitants as are affected by that law cannot possess either peace or safety, where they now reside, would suggest the island of Jamaica as a safe asylum, in which they may realize the full possession of their civil liberties, the protection of the laws, and the advantages of religious privilege, whilst they would be welcomed with cordiality, and afforded means for the settlement of themselves and families in comfort and respectability?

Moved by Rev. Mr. Lunden, seconded by Rev. Mr. Edmonson.

4. That a special committee be appointed, consisting of the central committee and such merchants, ministers, and other inhabitants of the city of Kingston, as may be willing to co-operate, who shall ascertain the encouragements and prospects which the island affords for the immigration of native slaves, and other colored inhabitants of America, to correspond with such individuals and societies in the United States as may afford assistance in this undertaking, and adopt such other means as may be desirable for the accomplishment of the object?

Moved by Rev. Mr. Oughton, seconded by Rev. Mr. Burrell.

Good SAYING.—Hannah More said to Horace Walpole, "If I wanted to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Western Anti-Slavery Society. PROCEEDINGS.

One of the largest audiences we have ever seen in Ohio, assembled under and around the Tent, in a beautiful grove near Mount Union, to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. At the appointed hour TRUMAN CASE, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair. The exercises of the occasion, were introduced by a song from the Heightons.

On motion:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of ten, to prepare business for the action of the meeting.—also

Resolved, That a Committee of eight be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

C. C. BURLEIGH then spoke, reviewing the history of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and the signs of the times. Showing, that, although the efforts of the slave power were desperate, and unprecedented in enormity. Their very desperation furnished ground for hope. It was one of Mr. Burleigh's most successful efforts—full of the inspiration of truth and feeling.

The President then announced the following Committees:

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

P. Pillsbury, Sallie Holley, Oliver O. Brown, Benjamin Bown, Mary Whiting, Joseph Heighton, Lydia Irish, C. C. Burleigh, Samuel Myers, James Barnaby and J. F. Smalley.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Lewis Morgan, John Gordon, Cordelia L. Smalley, Samuel Brooke, Horace Case, K. G. Thomas, George Garretson.

Rev. W. H. BRISBANE of Cincinnati followed, in a most eloquent and effective address.—We are quite sensible of inability to do justice to its merits. We cannot however refrain from presenting a meager outline of his course of remarks. He said:

I have been introduced here as a Carolinian. But if patriotism consists in loving the Government of one's country, then am I no patriot, for I feel that the government of my native State, is more despotic than that which sustains Russian suridom. But I love the spot where I was born, and therefore I shall not repudiate the name of Carolinian, although I have been wronged by the Government of my State. I stand here an exile from my native land—exiled for opinion.

Some there are, who suppose they are infidels, who are assembled to do the work we propose to-day. This is called an infidel movement, because it desecrates a day dedicated to the worship of God. As a minister of the Gospel, I declare, I know no better worship, than that which elevates man, and thus acknowledges the supremacy of the throne of God. Thus Jesus labored on this day, and in this work.

What accomplished the American revolution? Suppose you it was the swords of Washington or Lafayette. It is a mistake. Honor to the names who in an unenlightened age, (and this too, is yet an unenlightened day,) would defend human liberty by the sword and the bayonet. But it was not the sword or the bayonet that achieved that revolution. It was the great sentiments they uttered. The declaration that all men were created free and equal. With this sentiment they would have triumphed without the drawing of a single sword or the discharge of a single gun at Bunker Hill or Yorktown. Why after eighteen hundred years, are there so many without the Gospel of Jesus? It is because men have sought to propagate it by carnal weapons.

Men may go into the pulpit and preach from a text, and suppose they make converts, but I have learned from my own experience, that such conversions are for the most part fallacious. Often indeed these converts do not acquire the first principles of godliness. Forms, rights and ceremonies are not true religion. They are worthless. Religion, pure and undefiled in the good old book, is defined to be that which visits the widow and the fatherless, and keeps oneself, unspotted from the world. Tell me not, that a man prays or preaches, and is devout. Let me know if he feels for the oppressed. Let me know if he goes about like the Lord Jesus Christ, to comfort the mourner, and heal the broken hearted.

We are here to-day for a holy purpose. To labor as Jesus did to redeem men from oppression. To preach deliverance to the captive. Are you not engaged in a christian work, when you labor to break the bonds of the oppressed and release the slave?—call such infidels if you will, they are my brethren, because they labor for the poor oppressed slave, and I am taught by Jesus to do the same. Who now represent Christ upon the earth? Is it the Pope of Rome or his Arch-Bishop in Cincinnati. Or the clergy of all denominations in the land. Some representatives are among them, I trust. I look upon the poor outcast, who clothes from slavery to liberty—unclothed, or clothed in rags, barefooted and hungry—by night guided by the North Star light, he calls at your door, tells the story of his sufferings and shows his scared and furrowed back. I then remember Jesus, who was also scourged and beaten, and then I read the Christianity of my Saviour, who as a servant was rejected of men, and by his sufferings redeemed such wanderers as you have just driven from your doors. While I am a Christian, I will speak, work and write for the Slave. And when I see others making themselves of no reputation, and subjecting themselves to detraction and abuse, for the sake of the suffering, tell me not they are infidels.

Our great work is to break the shackles from three millions of slaves, in our own land, and free the oppressed in all lands. Some fear the law is too great—that we cannot succeed—that we will finally succumb. But while I believe there is a God in heaven, I will also believe we shall succeed. Yes, we shall surely triumph. My hope is not in politicians or

statesmen, or any mere human agency, but in God, who controls the destinies of men. And that God who set this work in motion, will carry it forward to ultimate triumph. Yes, the day is coming when all men in these United States, shall be free. As sure as God lives, the slaves' fetters shall be broken. Let those who are here, not merely listen to the speeches that may be made, but let the fire of liberty be kindled in your hearts, carry them with you to your homes—there let them burn, and their light be diffused, till liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

Miss. Sallie Holley, of Oberlin, then addressed the meeting. Her address was listened to throughout, with the deepest interest, by the vast assembly, which crowded the Tent. No words of ours can speak its commendation, as did the thousands of responding countenances of those who eagerly listened to catch, if possible every word of the great truths she uttered. Adjourned till half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Parker Pillsbury from the Business Committee, reported the following resolution, which was supported by Messrs. Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, Dr. Brisbane, J. W. Walker, and Sojourner Truth. After which it was adopted.

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery enterprise is based on the immutable and eternal principles of justice and righteousness, and as such, is to be prosecuted and carried out to a full and final triumph, without regard to any consequences imaginary or real, disastrous or desirable which may follow, and though thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, in states or churches, be hurried to the ground, still it is our unalterable purpose and determination, in the spirit and by the power of truth and love, to press on in our moral warfare against slavery as now existing in this country, until the last slave shall sing his song of deliverance, amid the broken and shivered ruins of this nation's government, and religion, or in the temples and groves of a repentant people who have learned to do justice, love mercy, and joyfully obey the laws of nature and the dictates of humanity.

An eloquent discussion of this resolution followed, in which Parker Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, J. W. Walker, Dr. Brisbane, and Sojourner Truth, participated. We regret that we are unable now, to give sketches of this very important and interesting debate. Messrs. Pillsbury, Burleigh, and Walker, acquitted themselves worthy of their reputation and of the cause.

Adjourned to meet at half past nine o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

At half past nine o'clock, TRUMAN CASE took the Chair. A thrilling Anti-Slavery song, was sung by the Heightons, followed by a discussion in regard to the principles and objects of the Society, and our duty as individuals in relation to Fugitive Slaves. T. Baker, W. H. Brisbane, T. Case, Sojourner Truth, Jane Treast, Ann Clark, John Smith and others participated.

M. R. Robinson, then read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT.

Nine years have passed since the organization of our society, and although much has been done, our great object is yet unattained. The slaves still toils and groans—the mass of our people are on this subject the victims of selfishness and prejudice—the national government still mocks at freedom, and the popular church still "lovethe and maketh a lie."

At the time of our last Annual Meeting the President and Congress of the United States were engaged in consummating the law, which has since been the theme of indignant comment, by the philanthropic of all lands, a law, which punishes with pains and penalties a compliance with the most common dictates of humanity.

It is true that atrocious as is this law, no new principle of humanity is by it outraged in the person of the slave. No new service in kind, is required at the hands of Northern slaveholders. Ever since the organization of the government it has by contract, taken the responsibility of standing sentry for the slave owners. Always in recognition of that responsibility has she exhibited alacrity in seeking and returning any who might have eluded her vigilance.—Personal liberty had long in fact been held only by the tenure of complexion or pedigree. By this enactment the whole nation stood up before the world—and transferred to the slave oligarchy, by due forms of law—all rights of conscience, and all protection for personal freedom.

The boldness and effrontry of this enactment alarmed the fears of many who had ever before refused to listen to the warnings of friends or the threats of foes. There was aroused in many parts of the community an appearance of general indignation and a determination to resist its requirements. But notwithstanding this spasmodic effort of the community—previous experience of northern servility, had prepared the friends of freedom to expect submission to this most degrading and infamous of any previous legislation. Long continued support of slavery has so familiarized our countrymen with its enormities, that the generous impulses of their natures, which revolt at its injustice are paralyzed, and we can hardly hope to see them again effective, unless stimulated by the co-operation of their fears and their interests. These are at present mainly on the side of slavery—and have been employed most effectually to quiet the agitation which the fugitive slave-law had generated. So that now in the language of the New York Tribune, the repeal of the law is not to be expected, as there is no powerful party demanding it. It is law—and is like to remain law—and though wicked and unjust, as law it must be obeyed. This is the language of the nation. God is dethroned, and humanity made secondary to the constitution and congressional enactments.

The struggle of abolitionists the past year has been vigorous and determined. It has been

successful in compelling its enemies to avow their revolting positions. Priests and politicians in their rage have vied with each other in blasphemy against truth and liberty. The exploded dogma of the divine right of tyrants to rule and of slaves to obey, has been dug out from the ignorance and savagery of the past, and installed as the supreme idea of the social and political state. Such madness we would fain hope is but the precursor of speedy destruction for their system sustain. For to unmask the enemy and compel him to appear in his true character is to achieve a victory. The character of slavery is too revolting to be sustained—its exposure is its defeat.

The undisguised purpose of the South to subjugate the North for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and the revolting measures adopted within the last few months for this purpose have driven many of anti-slavery tendencies to more radical positions, and has vindicated in the eyes of others the justice of our motto,—NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. The idolatrous veneration with which the union of the States has been heretofore regarded, has been dissipated with thousands, and weakened with all. Men of all parties are beginning to feel that a union purchased at the expense of freedom and justice is purchased at too dear a price. The conscience yet remaining in the various churches is becoming thoroughly aroused. The Anti-Slavery members have become hopeless of the reform of their associates and are resolving upon separation from non-slavery with slaveholders and their abettors, as the only way of escape from guilt and the only method of administering a suitable rebuke for this iniquity. The Christian Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held at Chicago, has spoken out clearly and decidedly upon this subject. And the talent and energy of the Convention, will we hope, secure the agitation of the secession question among all the churches of the West.

The extreme positions and measures of the slave power have driven Anti-Slavery men of all grades into more fraternal relationship. This fact has manifested itself through the Anti-Slavery press, and in the Conventions which have been held in various parts of the country. Particularly at the Convention called by a noble band of Anti-Slavery Women in Cincinnati. The Abolitionists there assembled, gave utterance with the utmost freedom to their various and even conflicting views in regard to the means for the overthrow of slavery. The intercourses of that Convention thoroughly convinced all who participated in it, of the integrity and thoroughness of their mutual purpose to secure deliverance to the slave. And a mutual pledge was thus in effect given, that they would, unceasingly labor, together where they could, and separately where principle they must, for the attainment of their common object. The Committee rejoice at the free and fraternal spirit thus manifested. But are also thoroughly convinced that no fraternity or unity can, of itself secure success. As our object is Justice, fidelity to our highest convictions of truth is more essential than union or numbers.

The opportune visit of George Thompson to this country. His triumphant journeys through New England—New York and Pennsylvania. His eloquence of heart and tongue carrying conviction to all minds, and annihilating prejudice against truth and its advocates—marked the last year, as an era in our cause. And though we were not permitted to welcome him to Ohio. We feel that his service was one for us—for our country and for the world. A service rendered not merely to the chattel slave but to universal freedom. And for that service we delight here to record our gratitude.

A fair was held at Salem during the last winter which afforded important financial aid to the Committee. For this result the Society is indebted to the persevering labors of a few distinguished women who successfully prosecuted their enterprise in spite of a multitude of embarrassments. A proposition has already been made for another to be held during the coming winter. We hope the number engaged in this, may be greater than in the previous one, and that the labor may consequently be less burdensome upon the few and more productive to the cause.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle, has as heretofore received no inconsiderable share of the attention of the Committee. They have deemed the continuance of its publication and the high tone of its character indispensable to the success of our cause. Its circulation among paying subscribers has slowly but steadily increased. At the last anniversary its subscribers numbered 1270. Its present number is 1400 giving an increase of 130 for the last eleven months.

Expense of publication, 1791 00
Receipts on subscription, \$956 11
Excess of expenses, 725 00

The increase in the price of the paper which was made previous to the last annual meeting has been cheerfully met by the subscribers and without diminishing their number has materially aided the Committee in meeting the expense of publication. Many of the subscribers manifest a commendable anxiety for its interest by paying their subscriptions in advance. If all the present subscribers would adopt this course the entire expense of publication would be at once met by the resources of the paper itself, and the Committee would be able to devote the results of pledges and donations to the dissemination of our principles by the living speaker. An arrangement which would enable us to push forward our enterprise as we have hitherto been unable to do. We earnestly commend this measure to all the friends of the cause.

A large amount of arrearages are still due upon the paper, though some of long standing, have during the past year been liquidated. The expense of publication, it is right to say, is now reduced to the very lowest point. During the year the Committee have finished paying for the type on which the paper is printed, so that both press and type are now the property of the Society. We take pleasure in saying that we have been able to devote any attention. It has been with deep regret,

that the Committee have found themselves unable to enter upon these promising fields of labor.—They have felt it of the utmost importance that our Society, the only one in the West, profitably maintaining the superiority of truth over organizations, and of human liberty over Constitutions, laws, and wicked compacts, should be represented in every community.

Resolved unanimously, That the Report of the Executive Committee be adopted.

Parker Pillsbury, Chairman of the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we are not merely waging against the extension of slavery by the acquisition of new slave territory, either through purchase, fraud or conquest, nor against any fugitive slave law, constitutional or unconstitutional; nor for the writ of habeas corpus, or the right of jury trial for recaptured slaves; but we are waging eternal war against the doctrine that man can ever under any possibility of circumstances, hold property in man. And

Resolved, That any political party which will hold Union with slaveholders at all, or recognize them as having any rights whatever, more than have felons or pirates, is an utter denial of the fundamental doctrines of justice and liberty, and a daring rebellion against the government of the Union.

Resolved, That the Free Soil party welcomes the slaveholder to the government platform with all his crimes; it recognizes his right to enslave millions of us and his own equal brother, it says to him, "We are bound to you by most sacred ties which we will always respect, and we will ever sustain the Union, however bounded," and however extended by *Franca et f*

Recording Secretary, Sarah N. McMillen.

Treasurer, Joel McMillen, * Salem.

Executive Committee, James Barnaby, Rachel Tresscott, Robert Hillis, John Gordon, K. G. Thomas, D. H. Hise, Lewis Morgan, Benjamin Bown, Mary L. Gilbert, Isaac Tresscott, Sarah Bown.

On motion the Chair appointed James Barnaby, Samuel Brooke and K. G. Thomas, a Committee on Finance.

On motion, Resolved, that the business of Finance be taken up immediately after the organization of the Convention, in the afternoon.

C. C. Burleigh then addressed the Convention, commanding the suggestions of the Annual Report, in regard to the extension of Anti-Slavery labor, to the hearty support of every lover of liberty.

Adjourned till one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WILLIAM STEADMAN, the President, on taking the Chair delivered an appropriate address.—The business of Finance was called up, and the Treasurer, Isaac Tresscott presented the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Western Anti-Slavery Society, in account with I. Tresscott, Treasurer.

On hand, balance on last years report, \$324,25

By J. W. Walker and others, and

Fair goods, 1128,34

\$1452,99

Pd. Pub. Agent, \$934,89

Pd. on Type, 109,45

Pd. J. W. Walker, 239,83

C. S. S. Griffin, 16,25

Pd. for use of house to hold

Anniversary in, 10,00

Pd. T. E. Vickers, 1,00

Over credit to T. E. Vickers, 1,00

Treasurers Book, .33

\$1362,75

\$1362,75

On hand 89,84

James Barnaby presented the Report of the Publishing Agent, which was accepted.

On motion, the Chair appointed Lewis Morgan, Joseph Carroll and Lydia Irish, to audit the Reports of the Treasurer and Publishing Agent.

James Barnaby presented an expose of the general financial affairs of the Society, followed by Benjamin Bown and others.

During their remarks, the Financial Committee were engaged in the reception of pledges and donations.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ex. Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society be instructed to hold correspondence with the Ex. Committee of the Parent Society, extending to them a passing invitation to hold the next Anniversary of that Society in Cleveland, or at such other place within our limits, as they in their discretion shall deem most practicable.

Joseph Treat then took the stand and earnestly advocated the calling of a Young People's Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held at Salem, or some other place during the coming Autumn.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Reports of the Treasurer and Publishing Agent, and found them correct.

Anti-Slavery Song.

Meeting adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Convention assembled, WILLIAM STEADMAN is the Chair.

William Lightfoot declined serving as Treasurer.

On motion, his resignation was accepted, and Joel McMillen elected in his stead.

On motion of Parker Pillsbury, all the Resolutions now before the Convention, were read and taken up for discussion. Speeches were made by Samuel Myers, O. O. Brown, J. W. Newport, C. C. Burleigh, and W. H. Brisbane.

Adjourned to one o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

President in the Anti-Slavery.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn at half past three o'clock.

The Resolutions were again taken up and read one by one, discussed and adopted.

G. B. Smith, W. H. Newport, Jacob Heaton, C. C. Burleigh, W. H. Brisbane participated.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Fairmount, Mount Union and their vicinity for their liberal hospitality and for their generous provision for the wants of this meeting.

On motion adjourned.

WILLIAM STEADMAN, PRESIDENT.

H. D. SMALLEY, C. S. S. GRIFFIN, *Secretaries.*

* Joel McMillen was elected subsequently, in place of William Lightfoot, who declined serving.

Financial Report.

C. C. Burleigh in Salem.

On Wednesday Evening C. C. Burleigh addressed a large audience in the Town Hall in Salem. Giving a most masterly exhibition of the ability of the North to abolish slavery by her moral power. He bore his audience irresistably along to every conclusion. At the close of the address he took full possession of the whole artillery of the saviours of the Union. He did not however spike the battery, but wheeled it most effectually against themselves. Fugitive Slaves must be returned, that the Union may be saved. A Union that can be saved by such instrumentality ought to be destroyed. Who can gainsay it? We cannot think otherwise than that those of the audience who can appreciate an argument or are susceptible to the impulses of humanity, went home with less veneration for the American Union than they came.

The Report of the Women's Rights Convention at Akron, has been received, and is ready for distribution.

Rev. W. H. BRISBANE'S Post Office address, will in future be Cincinnati, O.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, AUGUST 30, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets at Marlboro, September 7.

Anti-Slavery Lecture in Salem.

C. C. BURLEIGH will lecture in Salem, Saturday Evening.

The Anniversary.

We prepared an article about our glorious Anniversary. Not room for it all, says the printer. Well it was a glorious one, that we will say. The old forest was glorious. The weather was glorious, and the hospitality of the good citizens was gloriously unbound, except by the demand upon it. The audience was unprecedentedly large on Sunday, and quite all that could be expected subsequently. There was liberality, fraternity, fidelity and firmness. The speaking of Burleigh and Pillsbury, of Brisbane, and Sallie Holley, and the multitude of others who lay no claim to rhetoric, but who understood and felt the great truths of freedom and uttered them in their own strong and hearty way. All was worthy of the occasion and the cause.

By the Report of the Financial Committee it will be seen that the donations and pledges, amounted to \$306,03. To which should be added a pledge of friends in Michigan, of \$150 in case the Committee will grant them the services of Mr. Walker, as agent during the coming Winter; which the Committee have already promised, with Mr. Walker's consent. Many of the reliable abolitionists present, made no contributions or pledges, reserving them for the meetings to be held in their vicinity.

The discussions of the last day, upon the resolutions of the Business Committee, deepened in interest and power to the last, and the hour of adjournment, after a three days session, found all interested in its continuance, with more the freshness and vigor of its commencement. We have never witnessed a discussion of the differences between the free soilers and disunionists, conducted so much to our liking, as the closing one of Tuesday. The resolutions were evidently thought by the Free Soilers, to be severely upon their position, in supporting the pro-slavery compact, the despicable and bloody sham of the American Union. It seemed to us that the truthfulness and propriety of the resolutions were triumphantly vindicated. Dr. Brisbane, who opposed them, affirming that if his views of the Constitution were such as those entertained by the Society, he should be compelled to adopt their position. But believing as he did, that the Constitution was not only ample in its provisions for the removal of slavery in the States, but that its principles were such as would annihilate it throughout the world, he was compelled to dissent from our measures, and could freely co-operate with the Free Soil Party.

A meeting in New Orleans, said to number twelve or fifteen thousand, Resolved, enthusiastically to recommend the purchase of Cuba. That is the cue—bully Spain into a sale, and their northern minions into a purchase.

How long will men who claim to be the champions of freedom, retain their connection with and their support of this government. We go for a revolution. Not in Cuba, but at home. Away with this government whose main business it is to support slavery by bloody violence and national robbery. Talk of anarchy and bloodshed as the result of separation from this government! What have we now? Blood shed and anarchy for the sake of union with robbers of nations and kidnappers of men. If we must have anarchy and war better to have it under pretence of securing liberty and justice than as now. But we are not driven to this alternative. The anarchy and bloodshed and robbery will cease, if we but withdraw the means of its support. It is on the toil and wealth of the North on which this bleeding profusely at the back of the head, and at the nose, and moreover, so stupefied by the assault, that he fell asleep several times during the brief and very summary proceedings, which terminated in his consignment to hopeless bondage.

This deed could not have been consummated with impunity in the dominions of the Grand Turk. In Buffalo, the home of Millard Fillmore, its perpetration was backed by all the power of the Federal Government.

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On motion adjourned.

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Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Parker Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, J. W. Walker and others, will attend Conventions at Berlin, Sunday, August, 31 Marlborough, Sunday, Sept. 7 Carrollton, Thursday, " 11 Leesburg, Saturday & Sunday " 13 & 14 Meetings at the above places to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

During the intervals between these Conventions, meetings will be held by Parker Pillsbury and J. W. Walker, at Garrettsville, Tuesday & Wednesdays Sept. 2 & 3 Ravenna, Thursday, Sept. 4 Mogadore, (Evening) Friday, " 5 New Franklin, Stark Co., Monday, " 6 Freed's Grove, Tuesday, " 9 Augusta, Wednesday, " 10 C. C. Burleigh will attend meetings at Canfield, Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 1 & 2 Youngstown, Wednesday, " 3 Warren, Thursday, " 4 Newton Falls, Friday, " 5 Atwater, Saturday, " 6 Canton, Monday, " 7 Paris, Tuesday, " 9 Minerva, Wednesday, " 10 New Market, Friday, " 12

The friends at the above places, with the exception of Mogadore, will please fix the hour of meeting in the afternoon or evening. Printed handbills for the notification of the meetings, can be had on application to James Barnaby, Salem.

The Cuban Invasion.

The Cuban Revolution is already transformed into an invasion. Troops are openly departing in numbers, from various parts of the country. War with Spain, and further annexation, is fear inevitable. The infamy of this bloody government is to be deepened and blackened still further. Public meetings are advertised in New Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Troops are passing down the River from Kentucky. And every means seems at once called into vigorous requisition to execute indignation against the Cuban Government, and for arousing the blood thirsty spirit of this nation. The mob in New Orleans on the 21st inst., destroyed the office of a Spanish press in that city—destroyed the property of other Spanish citizens—sacked the office of the Spanish Consul, and compelled him to take refuge from their fury, in a prison. The latest accounts state that on the 22d, 2,000 men surrounded the prison and threatened its demolition, unless the Consul was given up.

Resolved, That our Fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, in order to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal Government which they created, all Constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgement of this Convention, Congress has no more power to make a Slave, than to make a King; no more power to institute or establish Slavery, than to institute or establish monarchy; no more power to legislate for the protection or preservation of Slavery, than for the protection or preservation of the "Holy Inquisition." No such power can be found among those powers specially conferred by the Constitution, or derived by just implication from them.

Resolved, That the "Fugitive Slave Law," enacted by the last Congress, is in derogation of the genius of our free institutions, an unwarrantable encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States, a violation of the principles of natural and revealed religion, an assumption of legislative power without Constitutional authority, and a monstrous exhibition of tyranny, injustice, cruelty, and oppression.

We will not regard it as of any binding force or efficacy whatsoever.

In the language of Patrick Henry, we say: "if this be treason make the most of it."

Resolved, That the practical working of the "Fugitive Slave Law," is strikingly developed in the barbarous treatment of the colored men, Denial, at Buffalo, New York, on the 10th inst. His arrest was effected by striking him on the back of the head with a billet of wood, which cut a hideous gash, and knocked him senseless back upon the stove, where he was grievously burned. Thus he was hand-cuffed and taken before the Commissioner at the Court House, the bleeding profusely at the back of the head, and at the nose, and moreover, so stupefied by the assault, that he fell asleep several times during the brief and very summary proceedings, which terminated in his consignment to hopeless bondage.

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This deed could not have been consummated with impunity in the dominions of the Grand Turk. In Buffalo, the home of Millard Fillmore, its perpetration was backed by all the power of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Fairmount, Mount Union and their vicinity for their liberal hospitality and for their generous provision for the wants of this meeting.

On motion adjourned.

WILLIAM STEADMAN, PRESIDENT.

H. D. SMALLEY, C. S. S. GRIFFIN, *Secretaries.*

* Joel McMillen was elected subsequently, in place of William Lightfoot, who declined serving.

Financial Report.

C. C. Burleigh in Salem.

On Wednesday Evening C. C. Burleigh addressed a large audience in the Town Hall in Salem. Giving a most masterly exhibition of the ability of the North to abolish slavery by her moral power. He bore his audience irresistably along to every conclusion. At the close of the address he took full possession of the whole artillery of the saviours of the Union.

He did not however spike the battery, but wheeled it most effectually against themselves. Fugitive Slaves must be returned, that the Union may be saved. A Union that can be saved by such instrumentality ought to be destroyed. Who can gainsay it? We cannot think otherwise than that those of the audience who can appreciate an argument or are susceptible to the impulses of humanity, went home with less veneration for the American Union than they came.

The Report of the Women's Rights Convention at Akron, has been received, and is ready for distribution.

Rev. W. H. BRISBANE'S Post Office address, will in future be Cincinnati, O.

Ohio Free Soil Convention.

The State Convention for the Nomination of officers was held at Columbus last week. Samuel Lewis was nominated for Governor. The following selection from their resolutions is all we have room for this week from their proceedings.

Whereas, We have assembled in Convention as Freeman, to adopt measures for the protection and preservation of Freedom, it is due to ourselves, to the occasion, and to the people of the State, that we declare our views on certain questions of National and State policy.

Resolved, Therefore, that the proviso of JEFFERSON, to prohibit the extension of Slavery, after 1800, in all the Territories of the United States, Southern and Northern, the votes of six States and sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784, for the Provision, to three States and seven delegates against it, the actual exclusion of slavery from the North Western Territory, by the ordinance of 1786, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly shows that it was the settled policy of the Nation, under the guidance of Washington and Franklin, and Jefferson, not

Miscellaneous.

Two Pictures in One.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOW.

The setting sun of chill December lighted up the solitary front window of a small tenement on — street, which we now have occasion to visit. As we push gently aside the open door, we gain sight of a small room, clean as busy hands can make it, where a neat, cheerful looking mulatto woman is busy at an ironing table; a basket full of glossy blossomed shirts, and faultless collars and wristbands is beside her, into which she is placing the last few items with evident pride and satisfaction. A bright, black-eyed boy, just come in from school with his satchel of books over the shoulder, stands, cap in hand, relating to his mother how he has been at the head of his class, and showing his school tickets, which his mother, with untried admiration, deposits in the little real ebony tea-pot—which as being their most reliable article of gentility, is made the deposit of all the money and most especial valuables of the family.

"Now, Henry," says the mother, "look out and see if father is coming along the street," and she begins filling the little black tea kettle, which is soon set singing on the stove.

From the inner room now daughter Mary, a well-grown girl of thirteen, brings the baby, just roused from a nap, and very impatient to renew her acquaintance with his mamma.

"Bless his bright eyes—mother will take him," ejaculates the busy little woman, whose hands are by this time in a very floury condition, in the incipient stages of wetting up biscuit—"in a minute," and she quickly frees herself from the flour and paste; and deputing Mary to roll out her biscuit, proceeds to the consolation and succor of young master.

"Now, Henry," says the mother, "you'll have time before supper, to take that basket of clothes up to Mr. Sheldon's—put in that nice bill that you made out last night. I shall give you a cent every bill you write out for me. What a comfort it is, for one's children to be gettin' learnin' so."

Henry shivered the basket and passed out the door just as a neatly dressed colored man walked up with his pail and whitewash brushes.

"Oh, you've come, father, have you—Mary, are the biscuit in?—you may as well set the table now—well, George, what news?"

"Nothing, only a pretty smart day's work, I've brought home five dollars—and shall have as much as I can do these two weeks;" and the man, having washed his hands, proceeded to count out his change on the ironing-table.

"Well, it takes you to bring in the money," said the delighted wife, "nobody but you could turn off that much in a day."

"Well, they do say—that's had me once—that they never want any other hand to take hold in their rooms. I suppose it's a kinder practice I've got, and kinder natural."

"Tell yo what," said the little woman, taking down the family strong box—to wit, the ebony tea-pot, anorenamed—and pouring the contents on the table, "we're getting mighty rich now! We can afford to get Henry his new Sunday cap, and Mary her muslin-delin dress—take care, baby, you rogue!"—she hastily interposed, as young master made a sudden dive a dollar bill for his share in the proceeds.

"He wants something, too, I suppose," said the father, "let him get his hand in while he's young."

The baby gazed around with astonished eyes, while mother, with some difficulty, recited the bill from his grasp; but before any one could at all anticipate his purpose, he dashed in among the small change with such zeal as to send it flying all over the table.

"Hurrah—Bob's a smash!" said the father, delighted—"he'll make it fly, he thinks," and, taking the baby on his knee, he laughed merrily, as Mary and the mother pursued the rolling coin all over the room.

"He knows now, as well as can be that he's been doing wrong mischief," said the delighted mother, as the baby kicked and crowed uproariously—"he's such a forward child now, to be only six months old?—oh, you're no idea, father, how mischievous he grows," and therewith the little woman began to roll and tumble the little mischief maker about, uttering divers frightful threats, which appeared to contribute, in no small degree, to the general hilarity.

"Come, come, Mary," said the mother at last, with a sudden burst of recollection, "you mustn't be always on your knees fooling with this child!—Look in the oven at them biscuit."

"They're done exactly" mother—just the brown!—and with the word the mother dumped the baby on his father's knee, where he sat contentedly nuzzling a very ancient crust of bread, occasionally proving the flavor thereto by rubbing it on his father's coat sleeve.

"What have you got in that little blue dish there?" said George, when the whole little circle were seated around the table.

"Well now, what do you suppose?" said the little woman, delighted—"a quart of nice oysters—just for a treat, you know. I wouldn't tell you this minute," said she, raising the cover.

"Well," said George, "we both work hard for our money, and we don't owe anybody a cent, and why shouldn't we have our treat now and then, as well as rich folks?"

And gaily passed the supper hour—the kettle sang—the baby crooned, and all chattered and laughed abundantly.

"I'll tell you," said George, wiping his mouth, "wife, these times are quite an other thing from what it used to be down in Georgia. I remember then old master used to hire me out by the year and one time, when I came and paid it, two hundred dollars, every cent I'd taken, in his pocket-book, and said,—You are a good boy, George—and he gave me half-a-dollar."

"I want to know, now," said his wife. "You he did—and that was every cent I ever got of it—and I tell you I was mighty bad off for clothes them times."

"Well, well—the Lord be praised they're over, and you are in a free country now," said the wife, as she rose thoughtfully from the table, and brought her husband the great Bible. The little circle were ranged around the stove for evening prayers.

"Henry, my boy, you must read—you are a better reader than your father—thank God, that let you learn early."

The boy with cheerful readiness read, "The Lord is my Shepherd," and the mother gently stilled the noisy baby, to listen to the father, with simple earnestness poured out his soul to God.

They had but just risen—the words of Christian hope and trust scarce died on his lips—when lo! the door was burst open, and two men entered—and one of them advancing, laid his hand on the father's shoulder. "This is the fellow," said he.

"You are arrested in the name of the U. States," said the other.

"Gentlemen, what is this?" said the poor man trembling.

"Are you not the property of Mr. B. of Georgia?" said the officer.

"Gentlemen, I've been a free, hardworking man these ten years."

"Yes, but you are arrested on suit of Mr. B., as his slave."

Shall we describe the leave-taking—the sorrowing wife—the dismayed children—the tears—the anguish—that simple, honest, kindly home, in a moment so desolate!—Ah, ye who defend this because it is law! think for one hour, what if this that happens to your poor brother should happen to you!

It was a crowded court-room, and the man stood there to be tried—for life?—no! but for the life of life—for liberty!

Lawyers hurried to and fro, buzzing, consulting, bringing authorities—all anxiously engaged—for what?—to save a fellow-man from bondage? No! anxious and zealous, lest he might escape; full of zeal to deliver him over to slavery. The poor man's anxious eyes follow vainly the busy course of affairs, from which he dimly learns that he is to be sacrificed on the altar of the Union, and that his heart-break, and anguish, and the tears of his wife, and the desolation of his children, are in the eyes of these well-informed men only the breath of a sacrifice, bound to the glorious American altar! *

Again it is a bright day, and business walks brisk in this market. Senator and statesman, the learned and patriotic are out this day, to give their countenance to an edifying and impressive, and truly American spectacle—the sale of a man! As the preliminaries of the scene are these dusky-browed mothers, looking with sad eyes while speculators are turning round their children; looking at their teeth, and feeling of their arms; a poor old trembling woman, helpless, half-blind, whose last child is to be sold, holds on to her bright boy with trembling hands; husbands and wives—sisters and friends—all soon to be scattered like the chaff of the threshing-floor, look sadly on each other with poor nature's last tears—and among them walk briskly, glib, oily politicians, and thriving men of law, letters and religion, exceedingly sprightly and in good spirits for why: it isn't they that are going to be sold, it's only somebody else; and so they are very comfortable, and look on the whole thing as quite a matter of course affair—and as it is to be conducted to-day, a decidedly valuable and judicious exhibition.

Now there is a great excitement, and pressing to see, and exultation, and approbation, for it is important and interesting to see a man put down that has tried to be a *free man*.

"That's he it? Couldn't come it, could he?" says one.

"No, and he will never come it, that's more," says another, triumphantly.

"I don't generally take much interest in scenes of this nature," says a grave representative—"but I come here to-day for the sake of the principle."

"Gentlemen," says the auctioneer—"we've got a specimen here that some of your Northern abolitionists would give any price for; but they shan't have him! No! we've looked out for that. The man that buys him must give bonds never to sell him to go North again!"

"Go on," shout the crowd—"good! good! hurrah!" an impressive idea! says a Senator, a noble maintaining of principle! and the man is bid off, and the hammer falls with a last crash on his heart and hopes, and manhood, and he lies a bleeding wreck on the altar of Liberty!

Such was the altar in 1776—such is the altar in 1850.—*Evangelist.*

Cradle Song.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,

Low, low, breathe and blow
Wind of the western sea,

Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the drooping moon, and blow;

Blow him again to me;
While my little one, while my pretty one sleeps.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest

Father will come to you soon:

Rest, rest, on mother's breast,

Father will come to you soon,

Father will come to the babe in the nest,

Silver sails all out of the west,

Under the silver moon,

Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one sleeps.

Good SAYINGS.—Hannah More said to Horace Walpole, "If I wanted to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

This is the great trouble that we inflict upon the Hunkers. They can't help hating the Free Soilers.—*Commonwealth.*

Tis hateful to the wicked,
Such honest folks to see.

George H. being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious King's Speech, replied, "I hope the man's punishment will be of the mildest sort, because I have read both; and as far as I understand either of them, I like the spurious Speech better than my own."

The poor African is well named 'Cuffee'; he gets nothing but cuffs wherever he goes.

From the Zanesville Courier.

"Jugs has Ris."

Oh! you ought to hear Sam Jones relate
'Bout the good old times in our native State!

When almost every gushing rill
In the Buckeye State could boast its still;

When the strong pure juice of the rye and corn
Was flowing on from night till morn,

And every man could get a horn!

Oh *likker* was cheap, far cheaper than now—

A man could live without keeping a cow!

But Temp'rance has *kum*, Temp'rance *as is*,

And the price of our grog and jugs *has ris.*

Now Billy! just wipe 'em tears from your eye,
And *paint me to one* Distillery!

Dark ruins lie scattered here and there,
Where once our large Distilleries were;

But the *stills* are all gone and the *worm's* decay'd!

And their owners are in the Churchyard laid:

For Temp'rance has spiled the *likker* trade!

And now, if you'd drive the frog from your

throat;

You must carry a Flask in your hat or coat!

For Temp'rance has *kum*, Temp'rance *as is*,

And the price of our grog and jugs *has ris.*

Crackey! the joy good Rum will inspire,

When a ring is made round the tavern fire!

Ah! what can compare with the Bar-room seat,

When the joke goes round, and the song and treat;

But the *handsomest* places I ever saw

Are all shut up by the Licence Law,

And we must *guzzle* our *likker* alone and raw

Does I boast of our freedom? no, no; since

I *mount* if *likker* was cheap and free,

But Temp'rance has *kum*, Temp'rance *as is*,

And the price of our grog and jugs *has ris.*

I keeps my jug in the Coal-hole below,

But there's a cost and a trouble you know;

Every time I gets dry I must go to the cellar,

And the wimmen folks play such tricks on a fellow!

As sure as my name is *Swipey P. Soakum*

If I'm *pizzen* to death! may *Becleebub* choke 'em!

For they puts in my jug that *Tarterized oakum*,

And *Ipekakny* and *Dragon* of rotum!

One-half of my *likker*, as I am a sinner,

Wont stay in that place where I puts in my d—ner.

But Temp'rance has *kum*, Temp'rance *as is*,

And the price of our grog and jugs *has ris.*

SWIPEY P. SOAKUM.

Olympus, July 1, 1851.

A Financial Operation.

We lately heard a story illustrative of the early days of York county—those good old times when every body was "honest as the day was long." The parties were two of the early settlers in the western part of York (now Adams) county—both were of the honest old German stock—and as one of them is still living, we suppress the names. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount. George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of 'thalers'—and then, of course, the two

sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco.—After smoking over the matter awhile, it occurred to Peter, that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and lender, and he suggested as much to George. The lender assented to the propriety of the thing—paper, pen and ink were produced—and between the two a document was concocted, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars,—which Peter would repay to George in "three monts," (three months) This Peter signed and thus far our two financiers had made the thing regular and ship shape. But at this point difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes were made in the operation of borrowing and lending which they had witnessed; but neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document—neither could tell whether it was in regular for the borrower or lender to take charge of it.

Thus shall we operate uniformly with those who call ed more immediately to labor and sacrifice in this way. We hope our friends will bear this in mind and make their arrangements to be with us or send in their contributions. Any thing left at Levi Coffin's Free Labor Produce Store, Court street, between Main and Walnut, directed to Mrs. Andrew H. Ernst, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

From the history of the last two years, it is evident that there has been no period in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, that has demanded more persevering activity than the present.